

Resolutions were passed in support of Tom Doney, and on behalf of the Citizens Alliance, which the Women of the Citizens Alliance in Minneapolis are trying to frame on a murder charge. A resolution also endorsed the proposal of the Greater Union of Women for the Canadian Labor Defense, for the creation of a permanent labor defense organization. The text of the resolutions will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Here ended the main business of the convention. Fraternal greetings were extended to the convention by the Hon. J. H. Macdonald, and Jack Macdonald, representing the Workers Party of Canada.

The meeting closed with the

Declaration of Principles

The workers' revolution by its very nature is international in character. Beginning in one or more countries it must be extended progressively to others until it covers the whole world and becomes world socialism as a world system. The revolutionary party must therefore be an international party with sections in every country. We are therefore committed to the formation of new revolutionary parties throughout the world, and to the development of international. The needs of the working class movement in earlier periods of capitalist development led to the formation of the First and later the Second International, and demanded the establishment of the Third International. The Second International was a working class in the war and peace crisis. Today the existing Second and Third Internationals are bankrupt. The problem of international organisation

Workers Party Declaration of Principles

cannot be met by an amalgamation of the Second and Third Internationals or by an International based on a mixture of the bankrupt policies of the two. A new, i.e., a Fourth, International, based on the theoretical and strategic principles laid down by Marx and Lenin, representing the historic continuity of the international revolutionary movement, and applying these basic principles to the historical realities of the present stage of capitalist decline, must be built. The W. P. is prepared to establish fraternal relations with all groups, organizations and parties of other countries which stand on the same fundamental program as our own and to cooperate with them in the elaboration of a complete world program and the speediest possible establishment of the New International.

STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR

The Workers Party is pledged to a revolutionary struggle against war, which can be eliminated only by the overthrow of the society which breeds it. It will strive by every means in its power to prevent the outbreak of another imperialist war. It will combat the idea that it is to the interest of the workers to support defense of the (capitalist) "fatherland," based on this idea is on the conception of a community of interest between the workers of all countries by its very nature makes impossible.

Under no circumstances will the W. P. give any support, directly or indirectly, to any war conducted by the capitalist government of the U. S. On the contrary, it will actively fight such a war and work not for the defeat of the capitalist government but its defeat. The Workers Party rejects the utopian and illusory ideas of pacifism. We support the wars of the oppressed against the oppressor, of workers' states against capitalist states, of the enslaved peoples against their imperialist exploiters, of the colonies against those who keep them in servitude, of the nationalities, races and minorities who suffer under the yoke of a ruling caste. The policy of armed arms, passive resistance, "conscientious objection," etc. is completely futile as a means of struggle against imperialism. We support the courage and courage of those who resort to it. The answer to imperialism is the workers' revolution.

This policy holds good also in the event of a military alliance between the U. S. and the Soviet Union (an alliance which under certain circumstances the S. U. might be unable to avoid). In such a case the W. P. unreservedly supporting the Soviet Workers' state, would expose the treacherous aims of the government of U. S. imperialism in the alliance, call for its overthrow and its replacement by a revolutionary workers' government which alone would be capable of making peace with the S. U. and giving it unequalled support in the war.

THE DEFENSE OF THE SOVIET UNION

The Soviet Union is a workers' state, product of the Russian revolution and beacon light of inspiration to all the workers of the world. Despite all the difficulties imposed upon it by its isolation within a ring of capitalist enemies the Russian workers have already accomplished marvels, and have demonstrated beyond doubt that planned socialist production is manifestly superior to the chaotic production of capitalism in its best period. The unconditional defense of the Soviet Union against capitalist attack is an elementary duty of every worker. Any attempt by the imperialists of any land to attack or undermine the Soviet Union will find the Workers Party ready to defend it to the utmost. Fundamentally this real defense of the Soviet Union depends not upon the League of Nations, non-aggression pacts, or any such measures, but upon successful workers' revolutions in other countries.

THE MAIN TASK

The main and immediate task of the W. P. is the mobilization of the American workers for the struggle against capitalism and the preparation for its revolutionary overthrow. To this end the Party will work within the mass organizations of workers and farmers and will support and seek to give leadership to all their internal struggles. In the event of mass demonstrations, mass action for relief and social insurance, fights against lynching, evictions, foreclosures, etc. The W. P. will participate with its own candidates and program in election campaigns, will, however, advising the fatal illusion that the workers can emancipate their emancipation by means of the ballot box. Election campaigns will serve primarily as a means of revolutionary propaganda. Our candidates elected to Congress or other governmental bodies will utilize their position for the purpose of exposing the sham of capitalist "democracy" and promoting the development of the mass movement of the workers. It will carry on constant propaganda to educate the vanguard workers in the principles of revolutionary Marxism. Everywhere it will seek to demonstrate to the workers the applicability of its principles and tactics and the competence of its leadership in the mass movements of the workers.

THE TRADE UNIONS

The trade unions are the elementary and basic organs of working-class defense against capitalist aggression, and of all trade unions the most important are those of the workers in the large shops, mills, factories and mines of the basic industries.

With these as its base, the Party will penetrate similarly the unions and federations of all groups of workers, activating and politicizing their struggles. The main aim of the W. P. in the trade unions is to lead them with a policy of class struggle, to organize and to aid in developing a militant leadership in accord therewith. To this end it will wage an irreconcilable struggle against the reactionary officialdom of the trade union movement. We shall encourage and inspire workers to fight for the abolition of autocracy, corruption and gangsterism and against the class collaboration tendency so prevalent in the trade union movement, wherever these appear. The W. P. stands for rank and file control and trade union democracy. It will take the lead in organizing the left and the progressive forces to fight for a militant, class-struggle policy and leadership in the trade union movement.

The W. P. stands for trade union unity, a divided trade union movement is fatal to the progress of reaction and Fascism. The Workers Party is opposed to the Communist Party policy of building party cells, mechanically controlled by the party, which are in no sense genuine trade unions. The W. P. favors the organization of workers into unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. wherever possible, since the A. F. of L. represents the main mass of organized labor and the trend of the laboring movement for organization is in this direction.

The Workers Party does not believe, however, that the American Federation of Labor has any right to claim a monopoly in the field of labor organization. To the effect the Workers Party has repelled workers in the basic industries by an insistence on craft union forms. In numerous cases, important groups have been forced out of its ranks by outright betrayal of strikes, by bureaucracy, racketeering

other evils. Where the masses are forced to form independent unions as a result of such intolerable situations the W. P. will support them in their efforts and struggle. We are firmly opposed to the present maneuvers of the Communist Party for the arbitrary and mechanical liquidation of independent unions, regardless of the circumstances that called them into existence, their mass base, or the will of the membership. Where the W. P. is unable or unwilling to organize the unorganized workers, especially in the basic industries, the W. P. will assist them to form independent unions on an industrial basis, will, however, continue to work for a united, industrially constructed and militant trade union movement.

The Workers Party stands for industrial unionism, and will press forward the issue of amalgamation in every field in which such action is necessary.

We warn the organized workers against the tendency of the oppressed agricultural workers, the trade union movement up with the capitalist government. This policy, nourished and supported by the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, must inevitably result, if it is allowed to prevail, in undermining the unions, in restricting the right to strike, to picket and carry on any normal activity, and undermining the workers' power of resistance.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS AND FARMERS

The section of the agricultural population on which the Workers Party bases itself directly consists of the agricultural laborers whose standard of living is even lower than that of the industrial workers and whose efforts to organize in order to improve their conditions are met by the most brutal repression. The organization of the agricultural laboring unions is an essential part of the development of the revolutionary movement in the United States. The Workers Party will give special attention to this task, and pledges its fullest support to all the struggles of the oppressed agricultural workers.

Millions of share-croppers and tenant farmers in various sections of the United States have been reduced to virtual servitude and a peasant basis of existence. Even those farmers who nominally own the land they occupy, are loaded with a growing burden of debt, and are unable to make a living. They are less and less able to make a living from the sale of their produce. This situation has driven them to openly violent "Holiday" movements, milk strikes, anti-foreclosure and anti-eviction demonstrations, etc. These movements, however, cannot be anything but purely progressive character and can achieve lasting results only if they are directed against the capitalist system itself. For the farmers, as well as for all oppressed groups, emancipation and security can come only by altering them through the working class struggle against the capitalist system.

NEGROES AND OTHER OPPRESSED RACIAL GROUPS

The Negroes compose the most exploited and persecuted section of the population of this country. Racial differences are used by the capitalist dictatorship to drive down the standard of living of all workers and to keep them from uniting against their oppressors and the ruling caste. The Workers Party will labor unceasingly to convince the white workers on the one hand, and the groups of the Negro and other oppressed racial groups, such as the Japanese, Mexicans and Filipinos, on the other, to have the best of race relations. The elementary and basic task is to unite the workers regardless of race in economic and political organizations for a common struggle. The W. P. stands for the complete equality of the Negroes and all other races, and will fight against every form of racial discrimination—economic, political, social, against wage differentials, lynching, Jim Crowism, the barring of Negroes and other groups from the trade unions, and all other forms of racial and national discrimination. At the same time, we point out that the Negro urban and rural masses cannot achieve deliverance by reliance upon Negro capitalists and middle class elements or a so-called "Negro capitalism." Only by the complete abolition of capitalism will they gain freedom from discrimination, exploitation and tyranny.

COLONIAL PEOPLES

The workers in the United States and the peoples of Latin America, the Philippines, Hawaii and Liberia, have one enemy in common—American imperialism. The Workers Party pledges its unconditional and active support to these peoples in every progressive struggle they undertake to gain their right of self-determination—free from military, political or economic interference or pressure by U. S. imperialism. Our Party stands for the unconditional and immediate independence of the Philippine Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, the Virgin Islands and all other colonies and dependencies of the U. S., and for the withdrawal of all troops from any territory outside the boundaries of the U. S. The Workers Party is further pledged to active opposition to any endeavor by American imperialism to interfere with the struggle upon the right of self-determination of any nation or people.

The revolutions in the colonies, semi-colonies, and "spheres of influence" of U. S. imperialism will play an important part in the revolutionary struggle to overthrow the imperialist exploiters, bourgeoisie and vice versa. A successful revolution in the United States would be decisive for the emancipation of the toiling masses throughout Latin America. On the other hand the revolution beginning in one of the Latin American countries in one of the colonies or semi-colonies of the United States, can spread throughout the continent and powerfully accelerate the development of the class struggle and the revolution in the United States. The Workers Party stands for the liberation of all homes and throughout its vast empire is thus indissolubly linked together. The Workers Party will actively support and endeavor to coordinate all the manifestations of this struggle.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORKERS

The professional and technical workers have a distinctive contribution to make both in the struggle to overthrow capitalism and in the struggle to build the new society. With these considerations in mind the W. P. will help to build up economic organizations of these workers and seek to penetrate existing organizations. It will seek to organize them into a militant, American professional and technical workers to take part in social and political activity and to draw them along with all other exploited groups into the labor and revolutionary movement.

THE UNEMPLOYED

The great and largely permanent army of the unemployed during the period of the rapid decline of capitalism is a vast depository of every kind of social discontent. In a position where the conduct of their lives has lost social meaning, the unemployed will join with their movement the current revolutionary and social movement and take an integral place in the social order. Unless the working class movement by giving support to their struggles and by convincing presentation of the revolutionary way out of the crisis, draws them into the movement, they will be drawn into military and military propaganda, to fake social postures and to Fascist demagoguery. The Workers Party will resist all efforts to erect barriers between the employed and unemployed workers, and will show community of interest between them, and will show

Constitution of the Workers Party

Resolved, That the following document be adopted as the CONSTITUTION OF THE WORKERS PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES, and be it further

Resolved, That all members of the American Workers Party and of the Communist League of America, as certified by the Secretaries of the respective organizations, shall become Charter Members of the Workers Party of the U. S. upon signifying their desire to do so, and are eligible for election or appointment to all offices, and be it further

Resolved, That all persons applying for membership within sixty days after the first Convention, and whose application is approved by the National Committee, shall be members of the Party.

Resolved, That the National Committee of the Workers Party of the U. S. in the period between the initial and the second National Conventions, is empowered to increase its membership up to and including thirty by two thirds vote, and to elect additional members accordingly, likewise by two-thirds vote.

CONSTITUTION OF THE WORKERS PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES

ARTICLE I: NAME

The name of the organization shall be the WORKERS PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES (hereinafter referred to as "the Party").

ARTICLE II: PURPOSE

The purpose of the Party is set forth in its Declaration of Principles.

ARTICLE III: INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATION

The Party, at its launching, is affiliated with no other party, party, or group, or with any complete State or otherwise. Its National Committee is empowered to enter into fraternal relations with groups and parties in other countries, and if they stand on the same fundamental program as its own, to cooperate with them in the elaboration of a complete world program and the speediest possible establishment of the new revolutionary International. Action on any organizational affiliation must be submitted to a National Convention of the Party.

ARTICLE IV: MEMBERS

Section 1. All those who accept the Declaration of Principles adopted at the First Convention, who agree to abide by the Constitution of the Party, and engage actively in its work are eligible to membership.

Section 2. Every member must belong to a duly constituted branch of the Party in the locality where he resides, if such a branch exists. In localities where no branch exists, members shall be admitted as members-at-large.

Section 3. Applications for membership shall be acted upon by the local branch concerned, in accordance with the general regulations laid down by the National Committee, and subject to review by higher units of the Party. Applications for membership-at-large shall be acted upon by the National Committee, or by such committee as it shall designate.

Section 4. An official Membership Card shall be issued to each member.

Section 5. A member desiring to leave one locality for another must apply to his branch for permission, and receive a transfer card, which is to be deposited with the branch of the locality to which the member moves. If no branch exists in the new locality, the member shall transfer to the nearest existing branch.

Section 6. The National Committee is empowered to accept groups or organizations of individuals, eligible under Section 1 of this Article, as members en bloc, and to assign them to the proper branches.

ARTICLE V: ORGANIZATION

Section 1. The basic unit of the Party shall be the branch. A branch shall consist of not less than 10 members. When a branch has been organized and achieves a membership of 50, it shall be subdivided into two branches. Exceptions can be made only by permission of the National Committee.

Section 2. Whenever two or more branches exist in the same locality, a Local Executive Committee shall be formed by delegates from the respective branches elected on the basis of proportional representation.

Section 3. In such cases as may be decided by the National Committee, District Executive Committees, comprising delegates from a given group of local branches, shall be formed.

ARTICLE VI: ADMINISTRATION

Section 1. The highest governing body of the Party is the National Convention. Its decisions shall be binding upon the entire membership.

Section 2. Between National Conventions, the authority of the Convention, subject to the decisions of the Party, shall be vested in the National Committee.

In action how the fight of employed and unemployed against their common oppressor can be united. It supports and helps organize the struggles of the unemployed for relief, against evictions, for social insurance, etc.

THE YOUNG WORKERS

The capitalist system has throughout its existence been marked by the most hideous exploitation of children and youth. Capitalist society today cannot offer jobs even at starvation wages to millions of its youth, but only frustration or actual destruction under Fascist reaction or war. The working and student youth will find in the Workers Party which aims at the establishment of a socialist society the constant champion of their interests. The Party will undertake as one of its major tasks and important tasks the building of a youth organization embracing young workers, young farmers and young students based on the party's principles of revolutionary Marxism.

THE UNITED FRONT

In spite of organizational and political differences, the workers, defend their rights and advance their interests, must achieve united action. If they do not, wage and relief cuts, increasing abrogation of political and civil liberties and finally war and the victory of fascism, will be the result. The Workers Party, in its fight against the capitalist system, must take the lead in practice disruptive united front such as was proposed by the Communist Party in the "united-front-from-below." Likewise the W. P. rejects arbitrary arrangements between bureaucratic officials imposed upon the masses, and the "united-front-from-above" which in practice means capitulation to reformist tendencies since they obscure differences of principle between reformists and the revolutionary party. The Workers Party stands for an honest, straightforward, carefully defined united front of organizations on specific and immediate issues facing the workers. Such united front actions in which participating organizations work for a given cause, but each organization maintains complete political and organizational independence. The Workers Party, the power of the workers, teach the workers the need and value of unity, expose the weakness or treachery of the capitalist leaders, and give the revolutionary party the opportunity to show in action the correctness of its principles and tactics. Thus, united front actions are indispensable preparations for the revolutionary unity which, in the revolutionary crisis, will enable the workers to take power.

the Convention, is vested in the National Committee elected by the Convention.

Section 3. The National Committee shall be comprised as follows:

Par. 1. There shall be twenty-two members. Par. 2. The National Convention shall elect also six alternates, to fill vacancies in the National Committee in the order decided upon by the Convention. Par. 3. Members of the National Committee may be dropped from the Committee and/or from the Party only by vote of the National Convention. Members of the National Committee may, however, be suspended from membership and be barred from all rights as members, pending final decision of the Party Convention, by vote of two-thirds of the membership of the National Committee.

Section 4. The National Committee directs all the work of the Party, decides all questions of policy in accord with the decisions of the Convention, appoints subordinate officers and sub-committees, including the Political Committee, and in general, constitutes between Conventions the functioning authority of the Party.

Section 5. The local governing body of the Party shall be the Local Executive Committee, or, where only one branch exists, the Branch Executive Committee. Where District Executive Committees have been constituted, the National Committee shall decide their relation to the Local and Branch Executive Committees.

Section 6. The Branch Executive Committee shall be elected by the membership of the branch, and is subordinate to the branch membership. Its duties shall be to direct the activities of the branch and to act with full powers for the branch between branch meetings. This section applies likewise to Local Executive Committees.

ARTICLE VI: INITIATION FEES AND DUES

Section 1. Each applicant for membership (other than Charter Members) shall pay an initiation fee of twenty-five cents. This fee shall be accepted for by an initiation stamp furnished by the National Office. The entire initiation fee shall be paid to the National Office.

Section 2. Each member shall pay monthly dues of fifty cents, which shall be deducted for by dues stamp furnished by the National Office through the Branch Treasurer, and affixed to the membership card of each member. In addition, all members are expected to make regular voluntary contributions according to their means. In special cases, the National Committee may authorize a reduction in the amount of monthly dues, not more than fifty per cent, upon application by the party unit affected.

Section 3. Where branches are joined in Local or District Committees, one-half of all dues and payments shall go to the National Office. Where Local or District Committees do not exist, two-thirds of all dues and payments shall go to the National Office. In the case of members-at-large, the entire amount of dues paid shall go to the National Office.

Section 4. No members are exempted from the payment of at least the minimum dues. In special cases, however, local branches are at liberty to provide payment for individual unemployed branch members from the branch treasury, upon vote of the branch. The National Committee is, however, empowered to exempt a branch, and its members, from this requirement, and to issue special unemployed stamps.

Section 5. Housewives, not employed, who are members of the party, may, on request, be granted unemployed exempt stamps.

Section 6. Dues paying members of the party organization who are simultaneously party members shall, on request, be exempted from the payments of dues in the party branch.

Section 7. Members who are three months in arrears in payment of dues shall cease to be members in good standing, and shall be so notified by the branch Executive Committee. Members six months in arrears shall be stricken from the rolls of the Party.

ARTICLE VII: DISCIPLINE

Section 1. All decisions of the governing bodies of the Party are binding upon the members and subordinate units of the Party.

Section 2. Any member or unit violating the decisions of a higher unit of the Party shall be subject to disciplinary action up to expulsion by the body having jurisdiction.

Section 3. Charges against any member shall be made in writing and the accused member shall be given a copy. Charges filed before branches shall be considered by the Branch Executive Committee at a meeting to which the accused member is invited. The Branch Executive Committee shall submit a recommendation to be acted upon by the membership of the Branch. Charges considered by higher units of the Party shall, however, be acted upon by the said units.

Section 4. Disciplinary action by a higher unit of the Party shall be initiated in the local branch. Failure of the branch to act, or branch action deemed improper by the higher unit, may be followed by direct disciplinary action by the higher unit.

Section 5. Any member subjected to disciplinary action has the right to appeal to the next higher unit, and to including the National Convention. Pending action on the appeal, the decision of the Party body having jurisdiction remains in full force and effect.

ARTICLE VIII: QUALIFICATIONS FOR ELECTION

Section 1. Except in the case of newly organized branches, members of Local and Branch Executive Committees must have been members of the Party for at least three months.

Section 2. Members of the National Committee must have been members of the Party for at least one year.

ARTICLE IX: NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Section 1. The National Convention of the Party shall be held once a year. Conventions shall be called by the National Committee upon demand of branches or Local Executive Committees representing one-half of the membership.

Section 2. The Call for the Convention, together with an agenda and the proposals of the National Committee shall be issued at least sixty days before the date of the Convention for discussion in the local organizations and in the official publications.

Section 3. Representation at the Convention shall be proportionally based upon the membership in good standing at the time of the Convention Call.

ARTICLE IX: FRACTIONS

Members of the Party in trade unions and other mass organizations shall organize themselves into fractions for common work within such organizations. The work of the fraction within a given mass organization shall be under the direction and control of the Party unit having jurisdiction over the party members constituting the fraction. The members of a fraction must vote as a unit under all circumstances. Violations of fraction discipline shall be reported to the proper organization of the Party for action.

ARTICLE X: AMENDMENTS

Amendments shall be made to this Constitution by majority vote of the National Convention.

Minneapolis Frame-Up Attacked by Dunne

(Continued on Page 1)

Immediately called for his re-arrest on the trumped-up charge of having married and divorced.

The following day at a meeting of 70 representatives and officials of the trade union movement of the city, which had been called to plan the fight the Citizens Alliance for control of the city government, resolutions were introduced by the leaders of local 574 which resulted in the meeting being converted into a defense rally for Happy Holstein.

The Minneapolis Labor Review of Friday, Nov. 23, devotes its front page entirely to a discussion of that meeting—characterizing it as "the greatest outpouring of business representatives and officials of unions that has occurred in several years."

The next day the Trade Union Defense Committee brought Happy Holstein out of jail on \$10,000 bail, procured by placing the property of the Minneapolis Drivers Union at 340 Fifth Street, valued at \$10,000, as collateral.

The Labor Review says: "Organized labor is in an ugly mood at the attempted framing of Happy Holstein."

Trade unions have not forgotten how Henry Ness and John Heior, valiant members of Drivers 574, were slaughtered and more than 500 members of the union were thrown into jail. In the back of their minds, a humble worker is being attempted to be framed is convincing the workers more than ever that the so-called machinery of justice is the machinery of class justice and not of even handed justice."

V. R. Dunne Promises Fight

Commenting on the attempted frame-up of union leaders, Vincent R. Dunne, leader of General Drivers Local Union 574 of the Minneapolis now in New York City to attend the founding convention of the Workers Party of the U. S., made the following statement to the Militant:

"We have heard of such confessions before in the history of frame-ups against members of trade unions who dared to behave like honest union men. We are not frightened by this one."

"If the Citizens Alliance wants a fight, they will get it. Seventy Minneapolis union leaders of the American Federation of Labor have leagued together to fight these frame-ups and their instigators. I am confident that the Workers Party will make one of its first activities the rallying of its members throughout the country to organize a nation-wide defense movement."

"Before we get through with the Citizens Alliance, we will have organizations in other cities that will twice before they try to railroad an honest trade union militant to his death."

Party to Act on Defense

(Continued from Page 2)

sions. In the struggle against reaction, against Fascist and semi-Fascist forces, against the oppression of civil liberties and the rights of labor to organize, strike, picket and otherwise defend its interests, against deportations, against the persecution of alien and Negroes and other minority elements of the population, the entire working class has a common interest. It is the task of the revolutionary party to lead the masses of the working class in common interest and to bring about united action on behalf of this interest. In such action on an honest, fighting, united front, battle will be waged against the class enemy and out of the fires of the struggle will come new revolutionary elements and an ever increasing militant movement.

The founding convention of the Workers Party of the U. S. notes with regret that there exists no organization capable of giving continuous and organized expression to this common interest. A broad, class-conscious militant defense organization does not exist today. Its creation is crying need. To it should be given the leadership of the masses, regardless of political differences. It should be partisan only of the class as a whole, including all militant workers and fighting on behalf of all working class victims of capitalist oppression regardless of their political beliefs or illusions. It should combine with skillful organization of mass campaigns so that the capitalist courts and administrative agencies will learn to fear the anger of the class and be compelled to abandon their plots against the workers.

The founding convention notes with approval the proposals made some months ago by the Provisional Committee for Non-Partisan Labor Defense and discussed on several occasions with the mass organizations of the American Workers Party, the C.I.A., the Socialist Party and other elements of the labor movement. The convention must now take the lead in these discussions further and to hasten the establishment of a militant, class-conscious, non-partisan defense organization as a primary task of the working class in a period of intense struggle and bitter reaction.

N. U. L. Led Thousands On Nov. 24

National Unemployed Day, November 24, is an established historical date in the labor movement of the country.

A complete account of the demonstrations in all localities is here impossible. In New York, the city and town directory of the nation, but reports still coming to the national office of the National Unemployed League, which is the labor movement, are indicative of ferment in the working class everywhere.

Were More than Parades
The demonstration, of 1,000 white and black workers, unemployed, marching in the city of Galt, Miss., was chastised by the press as tantamount. They marched to the relief headquarters demanding a solution of the unemployment evil—not alone that, in the deep south, is more than just a pain in the neck. The true of Atlanta, Ky., where two thousand workers, white and black, marched to present demands to the authorities. In High Point, N.C., the authorities were "scandalized" by an unprecedented outpouring of the unemployed.

From Dallas, Texas, Carl Hagan reports that more than 2,000 marched to the city hall, demanding that the city manager endorse the National Unemployed Day demands, and that he write President Roosevelt to that effect. A banner in the march called for the abolition of capitalism, bag and baggage. In Texas a "scandalous" performance.

In Ohio, particularly in the interior, the day was a holiday of protest. Newark, Ohio, saw a semi-demonstration. Twenty thousand poured through the streets. The sheriff and the business men decided it was "Red Saturday." The chief of police came to the Newark League the day before, apologizing for an American Legion "incident" some two months previously, assuring the League members that there would be no interference with the demonstration. And most assuredly there was none.

Authorities Stand By
In West Virginia, Kanawha, Wayne, Boone and Putnam counties, miners and their wives, National Unemployed League members, marched, while the authorities were content to stand by, watching for undue bulging of clothing indicative of fire arms. There was no trouble.

In Butte, Montana, 1,200 jobless marched, demanding relief from the misery of unemployment. In Milwaukee, Del. County, Wis., Tamara, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Allentown, New York City, in all the battle scarred centers of labor, there were great demonstrations.

Delegation Visits Washington
On November 24, a committee of 10 representing the organized unemployed demonstrators, the National Unemployed League, and other organizations cooperating on November 24, journeyed to Washington and met with the Secretary of Labor Francis Perkins and Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins.

Ed McGrawdy, Assistant Secretary of Labor and A. F. of L. big-shot, was there to receive us. Smiles and jovial, he shook us all by hand, and told us he too had known lean days at one time, etc., etc. Good so-called, Mr. McGrawdy.

He assured us that the government in Washington was "really ours as well as other people's." Madame Perkins listened impatiently to the demands of the unemployed. She injected many remarks, just to explain things, but on the matter of cash relief no higher rates she stated were not qualified to declare for or against that demand!

Perkins Doesn't Know
On the chief question, that of the government providing work through an extensive work program—well she was not competent, she said, to pass judgment as to whether that was the best way to deal with the unemployment problem or not.

On the demand that war funds be turned over for unemployment relief—well, that was not her business for the House Ways and Means Committee to determine.

Just at this juncture, the time was up and the delegation left. Madame Perkins for the office of Mr. Hopkins.

We told Hopkins we were fed up with enviousness. Mr. Hopkins said that it seemed as he proceeded to give us some more.

On demand number one—work instead of relief for the unemployed—Mr. Hopkins agreed, but not on the 30-hour week and \$30-week minimum. On the point there was a meeting, hard balled and cat's pawed.

Mr. Hopkins declared he did not believe in an "economy of scarcity."

DANCE

Entertainment
Saturday, Dec. 15, 7 P.M.
IRVING PLAZA
Irving Plaza and 15th St.
Admission 50c
40c at door
Amplify: Workers Party of U. S.

Tony Bellussi Quits U.S.

Antonio Bellussi, militant anti-Fascist sentenced by the U. S. government to deportation to Italy because he refused to compromise his views, has left for his native land. An announcement by the Provisional Committee for Non-Partisan Labor Defense, which was in charge of Bellussi's case during recent months, states that he has obtained a visa after a long fight.

The N.P.L.D. took over the Bellussi case after the I.L.D. had released it. The committee reported the I.L.D. when the Stalinist bureaucrats running that organization tried to make him disavow his friendships with the C.I.A. The N.P.L.D. had the cooperation of the American Civil Liberties Union in the efforts to save Bellussi from Mussolini's dungeons.

After a protracted struggle the N.P.L.D. was able to arrange Bellussi's departure to South America. The State Department had refused to issue a passport to another victim. A full report of the Bellussi case, including financial aspects, is promised for the near future.

S.P. Old Guard Talks Split

(Continued from Page 1)
It has other grievances—a whole series of them. Led by Louis Waidman, patriotic N. Y. lawyer, and other right-wing elements, the Old Guard states, the Old Guard before the national executive and put the knife to its throat. Waidman presented a list of ten "demands" backed by the N. Y. state S. P.

One of these demands was that the National Executive Committee shall announce in the near future, the withdrawal of the party from the consideration of what the party has become since Lenin's death, I have come to the conclusion that I cannot remain in the party. I therefore hereby declare my withdrawal from the C.P.U.S.A.

I am particularly in disagreement with your present policy of employment. In my opinion, represents a clear departure from revolutionary principles, and which is being put into effect in complete disregard of the party's principles.

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Independent Unionist Resigns From C.P.

(Ed. Note.—We print below the resignation from the Communist Party of Robert Strong, General Secretary of the Independent Union of Trade Unionists, New York, with a charter membership which has been reported by the Stalinist publications as more than 20,000 in and around New York. Strong has the solid support of the Council and its affiliates in his standpoint, with the exception of a part of the alienation painters.)

New York, Nov. 26, 1934
To the Central Committee of the Communist Party:
After having been a member of the C. P. since 1925, helped to build it up and active for years especially in the history of the American Revolution, I have come to the conclusion that I cannot remain in the party. I therefore hereby declare my resignation from the C.P.U.S.A.

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TRADE UNIONS

former optimism when ordered to do so and becomes a mere automaton he cannot remain and live in the party. No person who is a real worker and not a paid agent, can go along with a system of this kind. To give an example: In the case of the trade union policy, the C. P. has followed an ultra-left course for years. It has been crying paper unions in almost all industries, has now switched completely to the ultra right, seeking to liquidate outright not only the paper unions which never should have been created in the first place, but also those independent unions which have been and which have come into existence through mass revolts against the reactionary bureaucrats.

It does not matter to the party leaders that the independent union movement in the country has grown enormously in these years and is now bigger than at any time in the history of the American Revolution. The party leaders, being afraid to face the opposition of the membership on this question, and swelled up with usurped authority, are attempting to put their essentially reactionary policy across from on top, without discussion, by back door methods, piece meal, first the member and then the dues.

Individual party members who might oppose it or at least demand a discussion of the question, are done away with silently by the party. The party uses the "unity" is used to sugar coat the process of delivering these workers over to the corrupt A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

A. F. of L. Feishman
The party's policy is blatantly repugnant their past policy and put it aside as if it never existed. After making a principle of dual unionism for years they now brazenly claim that it is the international party which calls for the liquidation of the independent building trades unions which have been and which have come into existence through mass revolts against the reactionary bureaucrats.

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Canada Hails W. P.

(Continued from Page 1)
workers' movement of Canada, the W. P. also faces the danger of police suppression. The policy of the Stalinists is beginning to wane while that of the Workers Party is on the up-grade. The W. P. has already established firm connections in the building, clothing, shoe, and metal workers unions. A few of the members are in leading positions.

The prestige and power of the Stalinists is ebbing fast. Following their new policy upon the international field, they have consummated the most unprincipled alliances with all kinds of petty bourgeois and pacifist liberal elements, which has succeeded only in discrediting the party among the class-conscious workers.

The Stalinists took the lead in organizing the unemployed in Canada in the W. P. part of the crisis, and the unemployed organization, however, has now almost completely disintegrated. The W. P. is gaining a greater foothold in the W. P. part of the crisis, and the unemployed organization, however, has now almost completely disintegrated.

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